#### Amusements.

AERIAL GARDENS-8:38-Lifting the Lid and The Whole Damm Family, BRIGHTON BEACH PARK 5-5-8:30-Boer War. CONET ISLAND - Dreamland - Luna Park - Bost Animal Arene.

EDEN MUSEE-World in WAR.

HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE HOOF GARDENS-8:15-

ERALD SQUARE—S:15—The Rollicking Girl. LYRIO-2-6:15-Fanians.
MANHATTAN BEACH-3 and 8:30-Vaudeville Carnivals
-6:26-Patr's Port Arthur-Grand Fireworks.
NEW-YORK BOOF AND WISTARIA GROVE-8:30-NEW-YORK BOOF AND WISTARIA GROVE— Vaudeville. T. NICHOLAS GARDEN—8:30—Warren Concerts.

#### Index to Advertisements

Page Col.		Page Col.	
Amusements 8	4	Instruction	- 5
Accelerate Watter 15	25	Louis 9	- 3
Bankers & Brokers 14	- 31	Marriages & Deaths 7	- 4
Books & Publications 15	- 6	Mining Brokers 15 Notice of Summons 15	
Susiness Notices 0	- 1	Notice of Summons 15	- 4
Carper Cleaning 9	- 4	Ocean Steamers 15	- 5
City Hotels 10	- 6	Thenestenia 8	4
Country Property for		Railroads 13 5 Real Estate 10 Savines Banks 14 School Agencies 15	1-4
Enie	6	Real Estate	
Country Property to		Savines Banks14	- 1
Lett	- 6	School Agencies	. 1
Divident Notices 14	1	Special Notices 7 5	Н
Dom. Sits. Wanted 16	6-7	Steamboats	4
Drogentling 9	4	Summer Resorts 15 3	14
Orszands 9	6-7	Surrogate's Notices 15	12
Drawnede	4-5	The Turf 8	-4
Employm's Agendian 0	4	To Whom It May Con-	
Ozworstows 15	4.5	cern	
Extension of Charten 14	- 4	To Let for Business	
Suropena Advts 12	1.0	To Let for Business Purposes	- 6
Inancial	4-5	Tribune Sub'n Rates 7 5	5-0
Plunnoial Elections 14	1	Trust Commanies	3-3
Power Resorts 19	2.0	Thefor Apartments to	
Purnished Rooms to		Let	
Let 9	4	Work Wanted 9	8
Help Wanted P	15	Let	1-5

#### Business Notices.

The Thermometer these days is steadily creeping up. So is the gain in Advertising Space in the New-York Daily and Sunday Tribune

During the first half year of 1905 THE NEW-YORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE 526,179 Lines of Advertising (excluding TRIBUNE advertisements) more than during the same period of 1904.

> This public demand for TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE THE TRIBUNE GET RESULTS.

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN.

# New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Advices from Kustenja said that FOREIGN.—Advices from Kustenja said that the commander of the Russian squadron there was afraid to order his warships to put to sea, the men being ready to mutiny because of the arrest of a number of the Kniaz Potenkine's crew. ——There was further fighting at Warsaw between strikers and troops, twenty persons being killed or wounded. —— Major General Count Shuvaloff, prefect of police at Moscow, was assassinated while receiving petitions. ——Admiral Kataoka reported that Cape Notoro on Saghallen, commanding La Perouse Strait, had been occupied after a short hombardment. —— Captain Bougouin, the French resident ment. — Captain Bougouin, the French resident of Tokio, who was arrested as a spy, was found guilty and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. — More than a hundred miners were killed by an explosion in No. 2 pit of the United National Colliery Company at Wattstown, Wales; sixty-eight bodies have been recovered. — France sent a messenger to Fee. France sent a messenger to Fez covered. — France sent a messenger to Fez to notify formally to the Sultan the acceptance of the proposal for a conference; M. Rouvier and Prince von Radolin are working on the programme to be recommended. — The report that Norway had offered the throne to Prince Charles of Denmark was confirmed; King Edward is reported to be in favor of the plan. — Coffins have been prepared for the members of the crew of the French submarine boat Farfathe crew of the French submarine boat Farfa-det, which is still deeply embedded in the mud of the harbor near Bizerta.

DOMESTIC.—The evidence in regard to the cotton report scandal was turned over by the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Justice, and every effort will be made to punish those implicated. — William J. Calhoun, of Chicago, was appointed a special commissioner to Venezuela by President Roosevelt. — The Mayor and two policemen of Newport, Ky., were arrested on federal warrants for resisting the attempt to put Caleb Powers in an unusually exclusive cell on Monday night. ——— Governor Higgins declared that he saw no reason for a legislative investigation of the Equitable, and John E. Madden brought suit for divorce at Lex-ington, Ry. — The monthly crop report of the Department of Agriculture showed the following percentages of condition: Corn, 87.3; winter wheat, 82.7; spring wheat, 91; oats, 92.1; barley, 91.5; the acreage of corn was given as 94.001,000, an increase of 2.080,000.

CITY.-Stocks were weak. === John D. Rockefeller, through his attorney, replied to an article on him by Miss Ida Tarbell, published in the July "McClure's Magazine." —— Heat and humidity caused one death and many prostrations. —— Over two hundred children, guests of the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, left New-York for Binghamton. — The contract between the Isthmian Railway and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was abrogated. — Archishop Farley said that the Catholic colleges must Miss Ethel Barrymore was to marry an English guardsman was denied by her friends. ——It was announced that Tarbell, Wilson and Bren-nan would be retained in the Equitable.

THE WEATHER .- Indications for to-day: Showers, light south winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 87 degrees; lowest, 74.

We desire to remind our readers who are be sent by mail to any address in this country regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE

See opposite page for subscription rates.

### THE RECIPROCITY THEORY.

The announcement is made from Chicago that a national reciprocity conference will be held next month in that city. The call issued by the promoters of the conference contains ne interesting suggestions. It has the merit, too, of defining a little more clearly than usual the objects which reciprocity is to accomplish and the methods by which, as a working system, it is to be applied. We have heard a good deal of talk from Massachusetts about reciprocity. Governor Douglas stood for election last year on a reciprocity platform, and feels sure that the issue he used in 1904 will be serviceable again from a party point of view in 1905. Hitherto the Massachusetts politicians have contented themselves with a very simple programme. They have demanded the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with Canada, whether Canada relished such a proceeding or not, and have abused the federal government for not concluding a treaty with the Dominion, in spite of the fact that the Dominion authorities prefer to maintain the status quo. Recently, however, Governor Douglas has have broadened their reciprocity policy. They want "world-wide reciprocity," and will

The promoters of the Chicago conference seem also to be headed toward "world-wide reciprocity." They say that it is a mistake to assume that they are conducting "the same old | road gives a monopoly of traffic to a steamship "agitation for the same old reciprocity treaties, negotiated in the same old way." This means that they have wearled of the effort to negotiate trade agreements singly and to readjust Diego must go a thousand miles out of their de relations with foreign countries piecemeal. They do not want to let each separate convention stand on its own merits. They want those two ports of San Francisco and New to universalize the principle of reciprocity by York. enacting maximum and minimum tariffs, and The folly of such restriction of trade is fur-

be satisfied with nothing less.

enforcing the minimum rates against countries which are willing to allow us the benefit of similar minimum rates.

But such an enlargement of the reciprocity theory perverts its meaning and defeats its objects. "World-wide reciprocity" is a contradic tion in terms. In essence any scheme of reci procity is a special bargain, justified by special conditions. Concessions necessary to promote trade with one country may not be needed to promote trade with another. We have enacted a tariff system to suit our own purposes and needs. If in special cases we can allow special rates on certain products of other nations, we justify those concessions by showing that in such particular cases we gain more than we surrender. Inequality of conditions is the true basis of bargains of this sort, each party to the agreement making the concessions which cost it least. But to set up a hard and fast minimum tariff on all imports and to allow that minimum rate to any country which asks for it confuses all the distinctions which make reciprocal bargains rational and advantageous It simply re-establishes, when carried far

enough, a new general tariff law. Germany is having this experience with its proposed new tariff. The German government has arranged to levy minimum duties on the products of Russia, Austria-Hungary, Rumania, Servia, Italy, Switzerland and Belgium, and maximum duties on imports from the rest of the world. But already German, commercial and manufacturing interests are complaining that German trade with the United States will be sacrificed if the United States is put on the persona non grata list. Trade with other non-favored countries will also be endangered. it is urged, if their imports are discriminated against. The German government had definite purposes to serve in making the new commercial treaties. But if it yields to the demands of the dissatisfied commercial and industrial interests and extends the benefits of the minimum scale to the United States-and later, possibly, to Great Britain and France-the original reciprocity compacts lose all their value to the powers which signed them, and the whole reciprocity structure falls. In other words, when reciprocity becomes "world-wide," or even half "world-wide." It ceases to be reciprocity. We hope that the congress in Chicago will thrash out some of these questions. If it does it will accomplish much positive good.

#### THE EQUITABLE SITUATION.

The publication of a mass of the testimony taken in the course of the investigation of the Equitable Society by the Insurance Department reveals many details of profligate management which were not specifically covered in the report of Superintendent Hendricks. That report was expressly described by Mr. Hendricks as preliminary, and it may be reasonable to assume that he has been intending to supply hereafter omissions which have now been brought to public knowledge by means which he will probably feel called upon to explore. It is obvious that the official record of the case will not be complete until such omissions have been sup plied, and impartial citizens are likely to feel that the delay has been unfortunate.

So far as the public is able to judge from what it is permitted to know, the new management is vigorously engaged in rooting out ancient abuses, reforming recent practices and settling the society on a solid foundation, while the trustees who have been vested with the control of the stock are conscientiously exercising their special powers. For the moment, therefore, the policyholders probably could not be better served in any other way, but every fresh development confirms us in the belief, which we have repeatedly expressed, that the present status, without reference to the legal uncertainties which surround it, ought to be regarded as tentative and temporary. The legislature should endeavor to provide a way by which, as Superintendent Hendricks has urged, "complete mutualization with the elimination of the stock" may be accomplished, and we have no doubt that the classes of securities in which life insurance funds may be invested ought to be prescribed by statute.

We have believed that the extra session afforded an opportunity for action along these lines which ought not to be neglected. Thus far we have not been convinced of the need of expressed his opinion that the public would be satisfied with Superintendent Hendricks's report when it was finished. — There were eleven deaths from the heat in Pittsburg. — court proceedings and otherwise as to render it is concentrated over many widely separated court proceedings and otherwise as to render wise legislative action before next winter impracticable. It is plain that the sifting process must go further, as there is every reason to suppose it will, and in the mean time the chance of action at Albany may pass. But sooner or later, and as soon as possible, the legislature should be compelled by public opinion to address itself in earnest to the task of making another such scandal inconceivable.

# NO PANAMA MONOPOLY.

Mr. Bristow's report on commercial conditions at Panams is commended by Secretary Taft, and will doubtless be approved by the business sense and by the sense of justice of the American people. It reveals a state of affairs which must be regarded as intolerable, and it recommends reforms which will obviously be for the welfare of commerce and for the relief of the government from self-stultification.

The United States owns the Panama Railroad. It acquired it as an appurtenance to the about to leave the city that The Tribune will Panama Canal, and logically and morally holds and should operate it on the same basis as that on which the canal is to be held and operor abroad, and address changed as often as ated. The canal is to be open to all commerce on is often ushered in, to be sure, with a gust of desired. Subscriptions may be given to your equal terms. So, therefore, should the raffroad greater or less violence from the west, but its of one nation against others, but also in favor monopoly should be broken, and the rallroad should be put upon the same basis that the canal will occupy-namely, that of a common carrier, ready to transport at equal rates the passengers and freight of any shipping lines

that may touch at Colon or at Panama. the most direct and strenuous kind. We have profitable commerce with and across it. Such commerce ought to be encouraged and facilitated. In fact, it is prehibited. Mr. Bristow's report gives us that astounding reminder that "steamship line between Colon and New-York, "and has refused to allow the use of the isth-"mus to any competing line on the Atlantic "side." New-York, therefore, is the only United commercial connection with the isthmus. If a man wants to go from New-Orleans to Panama he must come up to New-York to take passage If any one wants to ship freight from Pensacola to Panama he must send it by way of New-York! Similarly, on the Pacific side, the railline that plies between Panama and San Francisco and omits all intermediate ports; so that passengers and freight from Panama for San way up to San Francisco and back again. Practically, isthmian commerce is restricted to

to the great Mexican-British railroad and harbors at Tehuantepec. We have hitherto commented upon that splendidly equipped enterprise as offering dangerous rivalry to the Paqama route. When it is in full operation, as it will soon be, it will afford to our Gulf and Pacific ports the facilities which are now refused them at Panama, and there can be little doubt as to what they will do about it. In any case Tehnantepec would be a dangerous competitor with the Panama Railroad. With the latter handicapped by the present monopoly, Tehuantepec would have an immeasurable advantage over it, and would even be enabled to develop a considerable rivalry to the canal itself. The plainest business common sense demands, therefore, that all the ports of the world shall have free access to and equal rights at Panama, and especially that direct commerce with and across the isthmus be made possible for every American port from Eastport to Galveston and from San Diego to Seattle.

#### DOGS IN THE MANGER.

For a borough which is always at the head of the procession in demanding things from the city with a show of indignation over its hard fate, Brooklyn seems uncommonly slow to take advantage of the blessing offered to it. If the Rapid Transit Commissioners for any reason had failed to provide for a four track subway in Fulton-st. the guardians of Brooklyn's rights would have read the riot act. When the extension of the subway from the City Hall to the Battery and under the East River was planned it was necessarily limited to two tracks. It was two tracks or none, because the owners of the lower Broadway skyscrapers were in a panic lest their foundations should be disturbed, and it was well known that in the face of their opposition and its own previous ruling about a Broadway line the court would not consent to a four track scheme involving excavation close to the Broadway building line. The Rapid Transit Commission did the best it could at the time. Nevertheless, it has been abused in Brooklyn for its alleged indifference in giving that borough only a two track connection with Manhattan.

In providing for subway extensions in Brooklyn the commission has planned for four tracks in Fulton-st., two of them beside the original two which form a part of the Battery and East River extension. No doubt these will sooner or later be built. The point is to get them built now, while the street is torn up for the other work and while the contractors can do the work cheaply. If the property owners would at once give the necessary consents the four tracks could be built all at once. If they refuse, no doubt after long hearings the court would give the necessary authority in lieu of consents of abutting owners. Under such circumstances the expense of the road would be greatly increased, the streets would be unnecessarily disturbed and the service of the travelling public would be delayed by several years. Yet some of the property owners are so narrowminded that they are holding up this improvement.

If Brooklyn public opinion is of any weight it should make itself known to these men, who are merely petty obstructionists. They do not even serve their own selfish interests. Improved traffic facilities in Brooklyn are worth more to them than a few street vaults. And even if they think otherwise they cannot expect permanently to have the vaults block progress. They may delay the building of the extra tracks, add enormously to their cost, force a new digging up of the street to the injury of their own business, and at the end have gained nothing. Their consents are sought as an economical and beneficial short cut to what must finally be secured. Is Brooklyn so inert and helpless that it can be made the victim of a few such dogs in the

### TRAITS OF SUMMER STORMS.

One of the most striking differences between such storms as have occurred in this vicinity within the last few days and those of winter is seen in the distribution of the attendant rainfall. At both seasons a wide area is likely to be affected at any one time, but the actual result is not the same. In cool weather the precipitation is usually almost uniform over the whole of the region favored, which may emspots. Sunshine often intervenes between these; and where there is a downpour at all it is generally swift, sudden and copious. That which visited New-York City on Monday was almost without precedent in this respect for northern latitudes; but it illustrated the extremely local character of such meteorological episodes.

Summer and winter storms are dissimilar also in the changes in wind direction and temperature which accompany them. In cool weather the wind usually holds from the same quarter from the beginning to the end of the period of precipitation, and finally shifts to the northwest, where it stays for a day or two. Previous to that occurrence the air is mild, if not really warm, but the mercury takes an abrupt drop when the sky clears. In July another programme is observed. Nine times out of ten the wind goes back after a shower to the same quarter as before, which is generally the southeast. This may happen on several successive days while a given locality is under the influence of one particular barometric depression. The movement of a "low" in summer is almost invariably sluggish, and not until the centre of it has passed to the eastward does any lasting change come in the wind or temperature. A shower be. At the present time it is not. It maintains duration is brief. The phenomeron is attributed a monopoly. It discriminates not only in favor by meteorologists to a convulsive descent of air from above in the middle of the storm; and of one steamship line against others, and in though the volume of atmosphere which is favor of two ports against all others. That is thrust downward may be large enough to prowrong. It practically makes this government a duce a cooling effect that lasts an hour or so, violator of its own laws in maintaining a mo- the benefit is shortlived. No permanent relief nopoly in restraint of trade, and it works a can be expected until the low area of barometer serious hardship to American commerce. The is followed by a high one and the wind comes

steadily from the northwest. Observations made with balloons and kites in thousands of instances show that with increasing elevation above the earth there is usually a slow fall in temperature. The average difference is about 1 degree Fahrenheit for every 300 or 325 Apart from international considerations, which feet. On occasions, however, notable departthis government cannot afford to ignore ures from this standard are observed. Somein its great international undertaking on the times the diminution is not so rapid as might isthmus, there are domestic considerations of be expected, and when such a situation exists no particular consequences need be looked for. four great Gulf ports, Pensacola, Mobile, New-Orleans and Galveston, facing the isthmus, ca-few thousand feet a stratum of air is found few thousand feet a stratum of air is found pable and desirous of conducting a large and which is much colder than the established formula demands trouble is almost sure to follow. At one point or another the hot air below will force its way upward, an exchange will take place on a greater or a smaller scale, and thun-"the Panama Railroad Company operates a dershowers, wind squalls, tornadoes or hailstorms will follow. A large brood of these local demonstrations is generated almost simultaneously, their intensity being governed mainly by the extent to which the lower air is saturated declared that the Massachusetts Democrats States Atlantic port that is permitted to have with water vapor and by the temperature deficiency of the upper stratum.

The task of forecasting local disturbances is beset with peculiar difficulties. It is comparatively easy for the expert to recognize on a weather map the conditions which are favorable to their development. These are likely to prevail over a wide area at one time, and warning of their existence ought always to be given. It is practically impossible, however, to foresee precisely where any particular outbreak will begin. The most that can be done ordinarily is to say that there is a chance that such storms will form. After one does, its progress can be reported by telephone; but the responsibility of doing that has never been assumed by the na-

ther emphasized by Mr. Bristow in his reference | Local forecasters who have studied the deflecting influence of hills upon the routes of summer storms might be enabled in time to perform useful service in announcing the probable path that would be taken by one which had come within the range of their observations; but the extremely short life of most disturbances would impair the value of even these indications.

> The Russian navy has a new head. What it needs more is a new body and a new spirit.

> After the criticism incurred last year by the Nassau County Supervisors through their granting permission to use public highways for an automobile race, it is surprising to discover that they have done so a second time. This action deserves sharp condemnation. The men who wish to participate in the contest for the Vanderbiit Cup can well afford to hire a private course, and ought to do so. The farmers who make daily use of the roads which are to be turned over to the racers have no such alterna-

By the way, if those astronomers who have been suggesting that the sun is losing its heat are not all at summer resorts, will they please give us a little more information on the subject?

A suggestion has its origin in Chicago, and, it is said, will be brought to the attention of Congress in December, that a national school of food, cookery and service shall be established at Washington. The probability of success of any effort of the kind is small. Its advocates say that Germany has an institution of this sort, which does much that is useful and beneficial; but the United States contains vastly more space than Germany, and cooking lessons are not usually considered in this country as belonging to the proper province of the federal govern-

The lightning that struck Brooklyn Borough Hall was not mayoralty lightning. That is a contingency for which the Borough President is

Judge Foster has again cautioned the grand jury against too great haste in finding indictments. He has had occasion before to give words of warning. When indicted persons are brought for trial before him, provided the evidence is sufficient, it must be the fault of the trial jurors if a satisfactory result is not reached. Every person against whom adequate evidence is arrayed by Mr. Jerome or his assistants should by all means be brought to trial, but the reckless finding of indictments is to be condemned.

"Graft" still shows its hateful features in many branches of the public service. But the 'grafters" are on the run.

In many parts of Brooklyn there is an activity in building which indicates the future of that Rahway-ave., Elizabeth, N. J. Only relatives and division of the city. When the bridges over the intimate friends have been invited. East River and the tunnels under it are finished, the Long Island portions of the metropolis will become a mighty field of development, and Brooklyn people are taking advantage of opportunities nowadays to anticipate a brilliant

The question in regard to the transfer of six policemen from the Tenderloin to Staten Island is whether the transfer is intended as a punishment or as a reward. A great many people besides policemen do not object to ocean breezes at Staten Island these July days.

The Franco-German controversy over Morocco appears to be in the way of a more amicable and satisfactory settlement than was promised a week or two ago. Briefly put, Germany wins by securing the international conference for which she has been contending, and France wins by having her arrangements with England and Spain regarded as accomplished facts which are not to be meddled with by the conference. Thus each gains her chief object, and both should be

To run a train from Los Angeles to Chicago in forty-five hours is not so remarkable, perhans, as regularly operating one between Chicago and New-York in eighteen hours, but still a highly creditable performance. Except for men who have "money to burn," however, the P. m. train, and was met at the station by a

Mr. Dalrymple, like the canny Scot he is. has wisely waited till he got back to Glasgow before giving Chicago the results of his observation trip. He is not one of the kind that "has mair jaw than judgment."

# THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Admiral Voelkersam, of the Russian navy, who was killed in the battle of Corea Strait, was put in command of a torpedo boat when a junior offi-He was a big, fat man, so large that he couldn't get down the companionway of the tiny craft he commanded. He telegraphed regarding his difficulty to the naval authorities at St. Petersburg, but they thought it was a joke. He had to on the deck of his vesel until his friends convinced the Admiralty that Voelkersam was a mis-

Politeness of Irish Peasantry.—A friend sends me the following delightful bit, cut from some paper: "It is well known that the Irish peasant (no doubt from a sense of politeness) will seldom disagree with a tourist, but likes to give an answer which he thinks will be agreeable to the questioner. Last summer a gentleman from Liverpool while out for a sail on Carlingford Lough was caught in a gale. Knowing the danger, Pat made for the shore. "Why are you going in?" said the visitor; 'there's not much wind. 'No,' replied the boatman. 'but, sure, what there is av it is mighty powerful." An angler tells how, when in quest of fish, he asked a small barelegged boy if there were any fish in a certain river. "There is, yer honor." "Any salmon?" "There do be an odd one." 'Any thermometers?" "Them does be there, too, yer honor; but they comes up lather in the season." "—(Fishing Gazette.

In 1901 Winnipeg, according to the federal census, and a population of 42,340, giving her rank as sixth in the list of Canadian cities. From the civic census just completed it is learned that the capital of Manitoba now has a population of 78,367, an increase of 36,007 in four years. This now places her ahead of Hamilton, Ottawa and Quebec, and ranks the Prairie City as third in the Dominion. with Toronto and Montreal between her and first

Jaspar—Many a wise word is spoken in jest, Jumpuppe—Yes, but they can't compare with the number of foolish ones that are spoken in earnest.—(Life.

Woonsocket had for a long time a chief of police. one Alf Church, noted for his bluntness and straightforwardness. One day a grocer went to Alf for information about a certain Joe White, who had applied for credit and a book at his store, and the following dialogue ensued:

"Good mornin', Mr. Church." "Mornin'." 'Do you know Joe White?"

"Yes. "What kind of a feller is he?"

"Putty fair." "Is he honest?"

"Honest? I should say so. Been arrested twice for stealing and acquitted both times."

his way—

He—Yes, your honor, she is peculiar, and I don't want to interfere want to interfere— Judge—I understand. You ask for a divorce out of pure love!—(Meggendorfer Blättter.

Alberta, the vast new province of Northwestern Canada, carries in its name a compliment to Princess Louise, whose full name is Louise Caroline Alberta. It has, moreover, the distinction to have been named in worthy poetical strains, as shown in this name-stanza by the Marquis of

In token of the love which thou hast shown
For this wide land of freedom, I have named
A province vast, and for its beauty famed,
By thy dear name to be hereafter known.

Alberta shall it bei tional government, and probably never will be.

# About People and Jocial Incidents.

#### NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Colonel Oliver H. Payne has arrived at Cowes on board his steam yacht Aphrodite, and will cruise about the Solent until after the regatta.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Cary and Miss Cary are at Ridgefield, Conn., for the summer

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup have left Lenox for Bar Harbor, where they will remain until Sep-

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan have closed their

place on Long Island and have gone to Newport

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will go to Atlantic City at the end of the week for the great open air horse show there. Among the exhibitors will also be Howard Willets, Robert E. Tod, P. F. Collier and E. H. Weatherbee.

Stuyvesant Le Roy and Frank G. Griswold, with Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Robinson, are at St. Petersburg,

and leave in a few days for Moscow. Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield has gone to Bar Harbor, where she has opened her cottage for the

J. Howland Auchincless has started for the Pacific Coast, and on his return, toward the end of next month, will join his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Auchincloss, at Bar Harbor.

Bradish Johnson, James H. Hyde and Samuel T. Peters are among the directors of the Bayshore Horse Show Association, the annual exhibition of which will take place on the society's grounds at Oakwood Park on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the first week in August. Many house parties have already been organized in connection with the affair, notably by Commodore and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne, by James H. Hyde and by Mr. and

Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting.

Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter are in London, at Claridge's Hotel. They have been on the Continent of Europe and will sail for home this

Mr. and Mrs. W. FitzHugh Whitehouse, who have been in London since their return from the South of France, will likewise sail for New-York this week, and on their arrival here will go at once to Newport for the summer.

Mrs. Arthur Paget has at length returned to her home in London from the Berlin sanatorium where she spent so many months undergoing treatment for the injuries she received a year ago through a fall down the elevator shaft of her house in Lowndes Square, She has recovered sufficient to enable her to walk with the use of two sticks.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Marion W. Farlin and Stephen Van Rens selaer, of West Orange, N. J., on Monday, July 24, at the home of the bride's parents, No. 209

#### SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Newport, R. I., July 11.—Many women were busy to-day at the estate of Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, in Middletown, known as Gray Craig, preparing for the lawn fete which is to be held there to-morrow for the benefit of St. Mary's Orphanage, of Providence. The following will preside at the various tables: Sofa cushion table, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt and Miss Laura Swan; knitting table Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs; candy table, Miss Edith Wetmore; grab bag, Mrs. William Grosvenor; cake table, Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs; tea table, Mrs. Harold Brown; flower booth, Mrs. Woodbury Kane; church table, Miss Augusta Hunter and Mrs. Walters; Middletown table, Mrs. Joel Peckham; fortune teller's tent, Mrs. Shafter Howard; ice cream tent, Mrs. G. Elliott. A large number of

tickets have been sold in the cottage colony for the affair, and there is every indication that it will

be one of the largest ever given in Newport.
Luncheons were given here this afternoon by
Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, jr., Mrs. Thomas, Mrs.
Shirtey, Irving and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, jr., and this evening cottage dinners were given by Mra. L. Q. Jones, Mrs. Woodhury Kane, Professor Alexander Agassiz and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, jr. This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt en tertained a sailing party on board the steam yach-

Mrs Pembroke Jones sent out cards to-day for a large dinner, to be given on Saturday evening

next, to be followed by a dance. Dr. S. S. Burt has arrived from New-York for

Miss Grosvenor entertained this evening a large party at Freebody Park, after which she too guests to Berger's for dinner, which was followed

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin arrived at Newport to-day on the steam yacht Sultana for a few days

Mrs. Harry S. Lehr will give a large dinner on Saturday evening in honor of Miss Greta B. Pom-eroy and Phillips Clark, who are to be married on the afternoon of July 22.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt has been drawn by the Town Council of Portsmouth to serve as a juror at the coming session of the Superior Court in Newport County. This is the first time Mr. Vanderbilt has ever been called upon to serve

Registered at the Casino to-day were Paul Rainey, William E. Glyn, George D. Widener and Miss Katherine Harris.

Six young women are to be introduced this s mer in Newport. On Saturday evening, Miss Edita Deacon, daughter of Mrs. Edward Parker Deacon will be introduced by her grandmother, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin. Next week Miss Pauline French, the daughter of Mrs. Amos Tuck French, will be formally introduced. The other young women are Miss Sadie Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones; the Misses Sherman, twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Sherman, and Miss Evelyn Walsh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, of Washington, who have

Beaulieu this senson. Ellot Gregory, of New-York, is the guest of Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin for the season.

The steam yacht Sagamore arrived here this evening from New-York with Mrs. T. A. Have-meyer, jr., on board, she being taken to her cuttage in an ambulance. Mrs. Havemeyer is reco ering from an operation and is still weak.

#### IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Lenox, Mass., July 11.—To-day's heat kept nearly very one indoors except the members of the em bassles, who were invited by Hugh O'Beirne, of the British Embassy, to go to Stockbridge Bowl for swimming. The party went down in auto biles and traps, and enjoyed an hour's sport in the cool lake. All of the male members of the British German and Austrian embassies took part in

Hugh Gurney, Third Secretary of the British Embassy, came up to Lenox to-night. His new aut mobile had preceded him.

Gustave de Strale, of the Swedish Embassy, has arrived in Lenox for the remainder of the summer. Miss Nannie Duval, of Islip, who has been a guest of the Misses Folsom for several weeks, started for Long Island to-day.

Baroness Helen von Griska has sent out cards for luncheon at Shadow Brook Inn to-morrow after-Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hill, of Washington, occu-

pied their new country place, Shaughlin, to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Hill will later in the season give a Mahkeenac Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Smith, of Orange, N. J., who

are travelling through the New-England States in a large motor car, arrived to-night at the Hotel As-

Ion Perdicaris, of Tangler, is spending a part of the summer at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield.

# KNOX SEES PRESIDENT.

# Pennsylvania Senator a Sagamore

Hill Visitor.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Oyster Bay, L. I., July 11.-President Roosevelt and Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, talked over State and national politics at Sagamore Hill this evening. The Senator arrived on the 5:42 men who have "money to burn," nowever, the
Santa Fe road is not likely to duplicate the
and Quentin, the President's stables. Archie
and Quentin, the President's youngest sons. came down on the train from New-York, where they had been spending the day with relatives under the chaperonage of Mrs. Richardson, who is a house guest at Sagamore. Kermit, the President's second son, also spent the day in New-York, but reached home an hour earlier than his brothers.

The President and Secretary Loeb have received replicas of the inaugural medal by St. Gaudens. Only a small number of these medals has been struck off, the recipients being limited to the President, Vice-President, Secretary Loeb and the members of the inaugural committee. The President's and the Vice-President's are of gold, and each contains about \$200 worth of the yellow metal. The others are of bronze. The obverse of the medal shows the left profile of the President, without his glasses, and bears the legend: "Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States; Aequum cuique," the Latin liberally translated meaning "square deal." On the reverse is the American eagle, also in profile, surrounded by the words, "Washington, D. C., March IV, MCMV, E Pluribus Unum."

The St. Gaudens eagle differs much from the familiar bird with outstretched wings. Instead of standing facing the beholder, a side view is given and the effect of power and virility thus gained by the change of pose is apparent. Many critics believe it is one of the sculptor's best efforts at bass relief.

President Rossevelt will make an address.

President Roosevelt will make an address to the members of the Long Island Physicians' As-sociation at the High School Building to-mor-

# PRESIDENT'S EYES IN NO DANGER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, July 11.—The well known oculist whom President Roosevelt consulted while in this city recently, announced to-day that the President is in no danger whatever of losing his eyesight. His eyes have what is known as double ordinary vision. The same oculist who treated the President is now treating General Wood.

# KING'S MESSAGE TO 7TH REGIMENT.

#### Reception Given to Queen's Westminster Volunteers. London, July 11 .- The rifle team of the 7th Regi-

ment. National Guard of the State of New-York. gave a farewell reception to-night to the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, against whom they peted recently at Bisley. The affair was one of pleasant informality, and cordial good fellowship was evident throughout. Only a few speeches were made, but in these the best of good wishes were exchanged. Among those present were General Mon-crieff, General Sir H. A. Turner, Sir Howard Vincent, colonel commandant of the Queen's West-

cent, colonel commandant of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers; Colonel Thurston, of NewYork, and Captains H. E. Cooper and H. E. Duval,
of New-York.

The team received a message from King Edward, in which his majesty said it gave him much
pleasure to receive the members of the regiment. He also said he was very glad to hear that
the contingent had enjoyed the visit to England,
and he thanked the members of it for their expressions, on different occasions, referring in kindly
terms to himself and the British people.

# COUNT CASSINI SAILS.

Count Cassini, until recently the Russian Ambassador to the United States, sailed for the mother country yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm Count Cassini appeared to be in the best of spirits, but deeply regretted, he said, his departure Just before the steamer from America.

It is a rule of our diplomatic service to change a post at least every seven years. I like America and shall never forget how kind the American peo-ple have been to me. The best of relations exist between my successor and myself.

### COLUMBIA NOT TO CONTRIBUTE

#### Fine Arts School Fund To Be Raised by Academy of Design.

The plan of President Butler of Columbia Uniersity to transfer the schools of the National Academy of Design to the university and form a great school of fine arts has been repeatedly clared to be dependent upon the ability of the academy to raise \$50,000. That amount is to be spent upon the erection of a fine arts building on South Field, probably at Hith-st, and Broadway, archæology, painting, sculpture and the arts of decoration. In raising the \$50,000 the university has been expected to assist the academy, according

George L. Rives, a trustee of Columbia Univertold a Tribune reporter yesterday that the 3900,000 was to be raised by the academy, and that the assistance of the university in this direction would probably be limited to furnishing a list of persons who might subscribe. The university would not contribute any part of the \$500,000, he said.

would not contribute any part of the \$00,000, he said.

Asked whether or not the scheme would fail if the academy did not succeed in raising the \$500,000, Mr. Rives replied that it probably would not Before President Butler salled for Europe he told Mr. Rives the scheme could in a measure be curried out by Columbia, even if the academy did not raise the \$500,000 for the buildings might be provided for students of art, but the professors of painting, sculptors and decomition in the faculty of fine arts would be nominated and their salaries paid by the academy. A detailed plan for the or ganization and constitution of the teaching faculty of fine arts will be announced later.

# AMERICAN CHEMISTS IN LONDON.

### Received by Lord Mayor-To Be Entertained by Ambassador.

London, July 11.-The visiting members of the American Chemical Society are being lavishly entertained during their stay in London. Today they visited Greenwich and Woolwich and to-night had a reception by Lord Mayor Pound at the Mansion House. To-morrow the delegates will begin a round of visits to nearby provincial

Professor Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Agricultural Department, is preparing for visits to Scotland and Ireland, where he will inspect the distilleries for the purpose of investigating liquors intended to be sent to the United States. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, will entertain the chemists on July 14.

# CHILDREN REACH BINGHAMTON.

[SY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Binghamton, N. Y., July 11.—Two hundred and twenty-two children who for the next two weeks will be the guests of the Tribune Fresh Air Fund arrived in this city over the Eric this afternoon in charge of George J. Michaelbach, of this city; Mrs. Martha Gundalach, J. Kelley, Miss Rosba and Mrs. Flynn, the Tribune caretakers. They were met at the station by the representatives of forty-seven families in this county, among whom they were apportioned.

Mr. Michaelbach said that the trip had been uneventful. Before the train had left the Jersey City sheds the children began eating their luncheon sheds the children began eating their luncheon and inquiring how soon they would be in Binghamton. Some of the little ones were carsick, but the majority thoroughly enjoyed the journey. All had forgotten their illness and the party was one shouting, laugning mass of humanity when they alighted at this station. Very few remain in this locality. The majority are apportioned among farmers throughout Broome County. They will remain until July 25.

# TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day on the Statendam are:

A. Cutlin. r. and Mrs. Charles H. Countess Schaffgolset. Murray. On the Ryndam, which arrived yesterday, were:

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kuhn. Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Sullivar

Those who arrived yesterday on the Friedrich der Grosse were:

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Bird. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Roberts. James L. Elliott. Miss Marguerics William